

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five
Cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—One Copy..... 5
Three Copies..... 15
Five Copies..... 25
Ten Copies..... 45

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 374

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—
BY WINDS.NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.—
THE NEW MADRILL.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 55 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE; ITS MORN AND
SUNSHINE.BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ASPECT
OF THE FUTURE.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Meeker sts.—MADAME ANTOINETTE. Matinee at 1 1/2.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—THE BLACK CHOCOLATE. Matinee at 1 1/2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—BARBIE'S BOO.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third
st.—HAUNTED HOUSE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—
ITALIAN OPERA.—LUCREZIA BORGIA.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
THE NEW MADRILL.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—THE GENTLE CHASE.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
SUN FARE. Afternoon and evening.GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—
WAS GOTT ZU SACHEN FUEHR.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
Sixth av.—NEEDS MISERABLE, &c. Matinee at 2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—
AS YOU LIKE IT.ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL
MAGNETS. Matinee at 1 1/2.STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 3d av. and Irving
place.—FESTIVITIES.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d
and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 418 Broad-
way.—SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE
AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 1, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."THE CROPS, THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND
THE PROSPECT"—EDITORIAL LEADER.—
EIGHTH PAGE.REOPENING THE STOCK EXCHANGE: A RE-
MARKABLY QUIET "SEND-OFF" OR CELE-
BRATION OF PROSPERITY AND POWER—
AMERICA'S CENTENARY—SEVENTH PAGE.TIDING OVER THE CRISIS: WALL STREET
SIGHTS AND BUSINESS YESTERDAY: FOR-
EIGN MARKETS AND SPECIE SHIPMENTS—
ELEVENTH PAGE.STRIVING TO REACH THE ICE-BOUND POLAR
GOAL: THRILLING RECITALS OF THE
VOYAGE OF BUDDINGTON AND HIS PARTY:
THE DEATH OF THE HEROIC HALL: THE
ESQUIMAUX: THE LONG, LONG NIGHT—
FIFTH AND SIXTH PAGES.POLAR ROUTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST—
FIFTH PAGE.SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR: THE BOMBARDMENT OF
ALICANTE—IMPORTANT CABLE AND GEN-
ERAL NEWS—NINTH PAGE.THE CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND:
MORE RAILROAD DISASTERS—CHAMBERD
AND FRENCH UNITY—NINTH PAGE.THE TAR-AND-FEATHER MURDER REVEALED:
MOST IMPORTANT EVIDENCE—TWELFTH
PAGE.CAPTAIN JACK'S REBELLION AND ITS CAPITAL
CLOSE: MODIC HISTORY: BRAVE CAN-
BY'S DEATH: WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE WAR?—SEVENTH PAGE.FEARFUL RESULT OF A VIOLENT QUARREL:
A PRUSSIAN SHOT BY A NEIGHBOR BE-
CAUSE OF A SIGN BAR: THE MURDERED
MAN'S STATEMENT—TENTH PAGE.JOHN FOLEY GIVES COMPTROLLER GREEN A
CHARACTER: AND SUCH A ONE! "IN-
CAPABLE, CULPABLE AND UNFIT!" THE
\$100,000,000 INCREASE IN THE CITY
DEBT—LEGAL, MUNICIPAL AND SANI-
TARY NEWS—THIRTEENTH PAGE.EVERETT JAY AND TOM KEELER CARRY OFF
THE HONORS OF THE FIRST DAY'S TROT-
TING AT DEERFOOT—WESTERN SPORTS—
KING'S BALLOON VOYAGE—FOURTEENTH
PAGE.BOSS TWEED'S JERSEY DISCIPLES IN "A BAD
BOX" THE PRESS LASH MAKING THEM
SQUIRM—PROFFERING THE HAND—LORD
ROSEBURY—A "MUTE" DEFEAT—TENTH
PAGE.FINE ARTS AT THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION: A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
THE CHEFS-D'OEUVRE OF THE EUROPEAN
MASTERS—FOURTEENTH PAGE.THE MAGNIFICENT MARCH OF THE KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS THROUGH PHILADELPHIA:
GLOWING SCENES—THE NEW YORK
YACHT CLUB'S RACE TO-DAY FOR THE
BENNETT GUERDONS—SIXTH PAGE.POOR GREEN.—The worst blow yet at our
wonderful Comptroller is that delivered by
John Foley in an interview with one of our
reporters. John says quite as bitter things of
Mr. Green as ever Mr. Green said of the late
Tammany Ring leaders. But what's the mat-
ter with all these reformers? Why are they
quarrelling among themselves?THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS will soon begin
work on three new piers at the foot of Chris-
topher street, and the work, we are gratified
to learn, will be somewhat stronger than was
that of the demolished pier at the Battery.The department says that, like the last battle
of Bull Run, that smash up at the Battery has
indicated the solid work required.The Crops, the Financial Situation
and the Prospect.

The Department of Agriculture at Wash-
ington puts forth a satisfactory statement of the
products of the country just at the time cal-
culated to have a good effect upon our trou-
bled financial situation. The amount of prod-
ucts of the soil which we have to spare for for-
eign markets and the probable demand there
will be for them, in consequence of the short
crops in Europe, as is now ascertained, must
have an influence in preventing excitement
and apprehension like that which prevailed
during the last fortnight. In fact, the calm
we see of the present time arises in a great
measure from the contemplation of our crop
resources, the demand for them and the
balance of trade being much more in our favor
than for a long time past.

The average condition of the wheat crop for
the entire country is ninety-five per cent, one
hundred per cent being a full crop generally,
and rarely obtained. Such, then, is the
trustworthy and flattering prospect. We have
no means at hand of determining what propor-
tion of this crop will be required for home
consumption, but there can be no doubt that
the surplus will amount to hundreds of mil-
lions of bushels. Taking into account the
crops of other cereals and corn we could prob-
ably supply bread food for thirty millions or
more of Europeans. The yield per acre is, on
the whole, about the same as last year, but the
area under cultivation was much larger. While
we have this superabundance ready for a foreign market nearly all the great
and populous countries of Europe have short
crops, and will need breadstuffs from abroad
to feed the people. England, particularly, it
is reported, will require little short of a hun-
dred millions of bushels of grain, and France
nearly half as much. Germany, too, it is
said, will be short. Even Russia, which is a
great grain-producing country, and generally
a rival of the United States in supplying the
markets of the world, has this year a short
crop. But, making every allowance for over-
sanguine expectations on this side or exag-
gerations of the probable deficiency abroad,
there are facts enough to show that the de-
mand for our grain must be unusually large.

Supposing, then, an excess of a hundred
millions of bushels, or the equivalent in flour,
be exported this year, that would give us
money or credit to the amount of a hundred
and thirty millions of dollars or more, if the
present quotations of the New York market
should be sustained. What the increased de-
mand for other cereals would be we cannot
say, but there will be, undoubtedly, a cor-
responding demand for them. The cotton crop,
from the latest and best reports, will be much
larger than last year. There will be, we be-
lieve, six to seven hundred thousand bales
more. At least we may reckon upon near four
millions of bales. This crop ought to realize
three hundred millions of dollars. The largest
portion of this goes abroad. Though the cot-
ton crop is in a manner discounted
abroad, and in our commercial and
financial affairs with Europe—that is,
by European exports to this country
being predicated upon it, still an unusually
large crop at good prices, in any year, gives
us greater means to pay our debts, an easier
money market and a more favorable balance
of trade. The prospect, then, of a great and
unusually remunerative cotton crop must help
considerably, in addition to the expected large
export of breadstuffs, to withhold the exporta-
tion of gold, to make money easy and to turn
the balance of trade more in our favor than it
has been since the beginning of our late
civil war. As we are not going into a general
review of our commerce, it is unnecessary to
notice the other exports, such as tobacco,
petroleum, iron and other articles. These,
we suppose, will not, in the aggregate, fall off,
and they may increase proportionately with
production and the growth of commerce.
The reference to the two great staples above
is sufficient for our argument.

While we have on the selling or credit side
of the account with foreign nations such a
good outlook we are buying or importing less.
This, too, turns the balance of trade still
more in our favor. Our merchants had a con-
siderable stock of goods on hand, and our
manufactures are supplying more and more the
needs of the country. The very panic which
has just passed over us, will have the effect
to check extravagance, excessive importations
and overtrading. We know of no time since
the catastrophe of the war plunged the coun-
try into difficulties and revolutionized our
financial condition when there was a better
prospect. The country is prosperous from
one end of it to the other, the credit
of the government is on the most substantial
basis, the Treasury has always a large surplus
on hand, and enough to continue the liquida-
tion of the debt, and there is nothing likely to
seriously disturb the general business or pro-
gress of the nation. The panic among the
railroad and stock speculators, if even it did
reach some of the banks which had also en-
tered into speculation, or had for a brief
period alarmed a part of the community, was
only a ripple on the surface of our great busi-
ness and industrial interests.

As a proof of the prosperous condition of
the country, of the actual and prospective de-
mand for our breadstuffs as well as other prod-
ucts, and of the balance of trade inclining
greatly in our favor, England is shipping
large amounts of gold to the United States.
Every day we learn by telegram of these
shipments. Several millions of dollars are on
the way, and yesterday the Donau sailed from
Southampton with about seven hundred thou-
sand dollars. Experienced financial men con-
fidently expect the flow of specie from Eng-
land to this country to amount to ten mil-
lions. The Bank of England evidently has
become alarmed, for it has raised the rate of
discount to five per cent. There does not ap-
pear to be any other cause, either in Great
Britain or in the commercial relations with
other countries of Europe, for this action.
But gold comes in spite of this check. Part
of it may be sent here in expectation of a fall
in the price of stocks and bonds, in conse-
quence of the panic, and with a view to invest
in them; but, after all, such large amounts
would not come if the balance of trade were
likely to continue largely against the United
States.

We cannot see any reason for a renewal
of the panic, and certainly not for a finan-
cial or commercial crisis. On the contrary,
the prospect is most flattering. The railroad
companies can do much both to relieve the
anxiety of timid and desponding business

men and to promote the commercial pros-
perity of the Republic. The products of the
soil are wanted abroad, and the sooner we
send them the better for every branch of
trade and the people generally. If the rail-
road companies would study the welfare of the
country and their own interests at the same
time they might help the farmers and country
merchants to bring forward their products in
abundance to fill the warehouses of our
ports and to send fleets of vessels
laden with grain to Europe. The
enormous cost of transportation from the
great wheat-growing States of the West to the
seaboard is the drawback that needs to be re-
moved. With cheaper transportation a far
greater amount of breadstuffs would be ex-
ported. If the railroad companies would
charge the lowest rates possible they, in the
end, would find their reward through the
general prosperity that must result from an
augmented export trade. But, whether they
have the good sense and patriotism or not,
enough of the products of the soil will be
shipped—for Europe must have them—to create
a state of trade much more favorable to the
United States than has been seen for years
past. With that, too, will come more gold
at our command, an easier money market and
a better chance to approach specie payments.

New York Politics—The Democratic
State Convention.

The democrats of this Commonwealth, through
their appointed delegates, will meet in
State Convention at Utica to-day, for the
business of nominating a State ticket and pro-
claiming the party platform for our coming
November election. In the outset the Conven-
tion will be called to decide upon the claims
of the contesting or rival delegations from this
city, known as the Tammany men, the Apollo
Hall men and the Democratic Union men.
Tammany claims the position of the Elder
Bourbons; Apollo Hall claims the rights of the
Orleanists, and the Democratic Union men,
under Robert B. Roosevelt, have undertaken
the rôle of peace maker, lately played in the
French Assembly with such remarkable skill
by President Thiers. But as Thiers, with all
his skill and fertility of resources, was at last
overthrown by his own petard, so Mr. Roose-
velt may fall at Utica. The impression, how-
ever, seems to prevail that the Convention will at

Some diplomatic half-way house of rest
effect a reconciliation among our city factions
in a practical recognition of the established
fact that "a house divided against itself cannot
stand."

Assuming that there will be a union of all
the democratic clans in the work of this
Utica Convention, they appear to be en-
couraged with high hopes of success in the
election. From the hints thrown out by
various organs and committees of the party
the Convention will take greater care than
usual in the selection of the men for its State
ticket, and in its resolutions will open fire
upon the national and State administration,
and upon the republican party along the
whole line; that particular stress will be laid
upon the Kellogg government of Louisiana,
as a despotic usurpation destructive of State
rights; that "the back-pay grab" will be
handled with gloves and torn to pieces;
that the recent developments of our Wall
street panic will be made the basis of a
vigorous attack upon the financial policy of
General Grant and the favorite financial
agents of the Treasury, and, finally, that the
examples of retrenchment and reform given
by the reformers now conducting our city
government will be presented to the people as
examples of a maladministration imperatively
demanding another change.

Such, we understand, will be the leading
points of the platform of the New York de-
mocracy for this fall campaign. The Conven-
tion will probably be occupied two days in the
work before it, and then, with the party fairly
formed their line of action, the active work
of the campaign on both sides will begin. We
await the issue of the democratic powwow at
Utica.

The Panic Over a Great Victory
Gained.

The panic is over, and one of the greatest
triumphs known in financial history has been
gained. The reopening of the Stock Exchange
yesterday marked the end of an eventful flurry,
and gave us assurance of the completeness of
the victory achieved by men in legitimate
business over the rash and heedless specula-
tors in Wall street. It is the triumph of
financial soundness and solid worth over the
uncertainties of heedless speculation, of cor-
rect methods of doing business over the
adventurous ways of men in haste to be rich;
of moderation and conservatism over greedy
recklessness and reckless greed. Not a single
member of the Stock Exchange failed to meet
his obligations. The day's transactions were
entirely free from the spirit of speculation.
Never was business conducted with more
caution and confidence. The routine of the
Exchange was taken up as if only a Sunday
had intervened since its doors were closed. A
great crisis, involving fearful loss to the
country and great suffering among the people,
has been averted by the calmness and modera-
tion which allowed the storm to spend its
fury upon those who had courted and pro-
voked it. Only the bachelors, the wild
speculators in uncertainties and insecurities
and the unsound banks and trust companies
have failed. Not a single man of title house
in this city has fallen or even sensibly suffer-
ed from the force of the storm. The prosperity
of the country is unaffected. Much in the
way of reform will now be needed, especially
as regards the management of savings banks
and in relief and security from the national
banking system; but just at the moment we
have only rejoicing that the crisis is past,
that a panic in Wall street will not inevitably
bring ruin to the country and that the power
of reckless speculation is broken, if not en-
tirely destroyed. The victory is due to the
wisdom of General Grant, the caution of our
men of business and the moderation of the
press and the people.

MURDERERS' ROW is now occupied by Scan-
nell, Stokes, King, Simmons, Broderick and
McDermott. The list has fallen off in num-
bers, but additions are expected soon from
recent homicides that will restore the schedule
to last year's average of twenty.

COOL AND BRACING—The winds overhead
and the temperature in Wall street yesterday.

The Last Chapter of the Polar Ex-
pedition.

The detailed accounts of the rescue of Cap-
tain Buddington's party, published elsewhere,
will convey fully to our readers the perilous
episodes marking the close of the unfortunate
expedition which left our shores in 1871 to
pursue a way to the North Pole. Accom-
panying these narratives from the lips and
records of the voyagers themselves, we present
our readers with a splendid map, displaying
the story cartographically. The map, we may
explain, is carefully drawn on the Mercator
projection, so as to avoid the necessity of con-
verging degrees of longitude, which a map on
the sphere plan of a locality so near one
of the poles would require, and the con-
sequent narrowing of the waterways from
east to west. The tracks of the Polarists,
Tigress and Little Juniata have been obtained
from the official reports and charts to the Navy
Department; the drift of the party on the ice-
floe from the rescued themselves, and the track
of Buddington's party from the statements we
publish to-day. In connection with this
latter track we may point out the fact that it
was anticipated by the HEMALD, the rescue
having taken place on the exact line we in-
dicated long since. It supports fully the theory
advanced by Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer,
who insisted that Cape York was the first
point which should be searched for tidings of the unfortunate
castaways. The additions to Polar geography
made by the cruise of the Polarist will also be
found clearly exhibited. The movements of the
Tigress subsequent to her visit to the de-
serted camp at Lifeboat Cove we have not
marked on our map, as it is unnecessary to the
story of the expedition. Thus illustrated, the
story which has already been published in
outline cannot fail to awaken a lively interest
in the great geographical problems involved,
as it will convey clearly to our readers the
force of the text.

Captain Buddington's statement goes back
of the separation from Tyson as far as the
departure in August, 1871, from
Tessuisk, the most northerly Danish settle-
ment whence Captain Hall despatched his
last letter to the Secretary of the Navy. It
thus covers the whole eventful period of the
voyage. He rapidly sketches the events up to
the death of the commander, and, although
no mention is made by him of any disagree-
ments on board prior to that untoward event,
he indicates that there were many afterwards.
It is painful to think how many discordant
elements the ship's company contained, and it
is a thought and pities that these unfortunate
incompatibilities were not discovered in time
to be remedied. From the evidence of the
late Captain Davenport, of the United States
steamship Congress, and of Inspector Smith,
of Greenland, it is clear that Dr. Bessel was
much opposed to his commander, and it is in-
sulted made others, Buddington among
them, the tools of his will. We have now
the statement of Captain Buddington that Dr.
Bessel and he had disagreeable differences on
the question of authority after the death of
Captain Hall. We do not wish to go deeply
into the merits of this question at present, but
we sincerely hope that the difficulties of dis-
puted precedence which arose on the Polarist
will be a guide to the prevention of any such
in the expeditions of the future.

The circumstances attending the demise of
Captain Hall are yet in deeper shadow than
we could wish to see them. Dr. Bessel, the
only professional physician on board, chooses
to be very reticent concerning the fatal
illness. He dismisses all question on the
matter with the statement that death resulted
from apoplexy, although the symptoms, as de-
tailed, do not point strongly to the correct-
ness of that diagnosis. Before a proper
board of investigation, and under the exami-
nation of physicians with whom his necessity
of using medical technology will not pre-
vent a full inquiry, we presume that Dr.
Bessel will defend his statement and his
professional treatment of the heroic
sufferer. The value to science of his labors
will, of course, depend in a great measure on
the preservation of the records of his observa-
tions. Many of these, in the accidents of the
voyage, have been lost or destroyed; but it is
to be hoped that he has retained enough in his
memory and his notes to make the physical
mysteries of the polar region more accessible
to future scientific investigators. In his in-
terview he gives a formidable list of the various
branches of geographical, meteorological, zo-
ological, botanical and entomological investi-
gation which were followed under his direction.

The statement of Engineer Schumann,
although going over the same ground as Cap-
tain Buddington's, conveys many features of
novel interest, particularly in connection with
the wintering of the party at Lifeboat Cove.
The hospitable Scotch whaler, Captain Allan,
of the Ravenscraig, gives his story of the
rescue in a bold and graphic manner, which
makes us feel the genuine warmth of his
reception of the waifs. It is a bright spot in
the long narrative of suffering and peril, and
throws a genial glow for a moment over the
dreary scene among the hummocks of pack
ice in Melville Bay. It was, indeed, as he
assures us, a providential rescue. Be-
set by ice herself, the Ravenscraig was in
peril when Buddington and his men were
dragged their boats over the ice on the track
followed by Kane's party south in 1855.
Neither provisions nor boats could have held
out a sufficient length of time to allow them
to traverse the three hundred miles remaining
between them and Tessuisk, the most north-
erly Danish settlement.

Through all the wonderful episodes of the
voyage, in the almost miraculous drift of the
Tyson party on the ice up to their rescue by
the Tigress, in the circumstances conspiring
to preserve the party of Buddington up to
their rescue by the ice-beset Ravenscraig, we
may trace the motions of an All-saving Hand
as clearly as one may follow the tracks upon
the chart.

Spain—Apparent Decline of the In-
surgents.

For the first time in three years the world
begins to believe that a republic is possible in
Spain. The insurgents are heard of now
mainly in connection with Alicante and Car-
tagena; but the conviction produced by the
latest news is that both Alicante and Car-
tagena will soon cease to be seats of rebellion.
This, however, is not all. The Carlists, who
only a few weeks ago were full of hope and
confidence, begin to evince signs of demoral-
ization.

It is an old saying—but it
is not more old than it is true—that
a house divided cannot stand. The Carlists
are, the worse for their cause, divided.
Saballs has been dismissed, and Tristany and
Miret have both resigned. After these, then
what leaders remain to guide the Carlist
forces? All the latest news indicates grow-
ing strength and hopefulness on the part of
the government. The government means
Castelar, and Castelar means the Republic.
It will be well if Castelar has entered into no
questionable alliances, which may be found as
perilous for the future as they are alluring for
the present.

It is no longer to be doubted that the old
unionist party is in sympathy with Castelar.
At a conservative meeting held yesterday
Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete were
present, and the government policy as against
that of the radicals was heartily endorsed.
The return of Maitsonare from Alicante to
Madrid was a continuous ovation. All this
looks well for the government and for the Re-
public, with the qualification we have already
expressed. As King of Spain Don Carlos has
issued stamps bearing his portrait, but the
stamps are less likely to bring money than to
find a place among the curiosities of some fu-
ture antiquarian museum.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Fenton is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General A. E. Burnside is staying at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.

Captain Frank Mosely, the oldest inhabitant of
Mobile, is no more.

Ex-Congressman R. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island,
is at the Astor House.

Mme. Lucca and Baron Wallhoffer, of Vienna,
are at Barnum's Hotel.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge is to take
up his residence in this city.

Senator Sumner is fully recovered and is repre-
sented to be "as fine as silk."

Senator Sherman has returned to Cincinnati
after a brief electioneering tour.

Commander Walker, of the United States Navy,
is registered at the Astor House.

Mr. Thomas H. Pearce, the United States Consul
at Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday at the
Astor House.

General John J. Knox and wife, of Augusta, On-
tario, in this State, will celebrate their dia-
mond wedding next Tuesday, October 7.

"Ginx's Baby" Jenkins lectured last night in the
Boston Lyceum on "The England of To-day."

Senator Sumner and General Banks were among
his auditors.

Ex-Governor H. D. Cooke denies that the estate
of the late Chief Justice Chase, of which he is ad-
ministrator, is affected by the failure of the house
of Jay Cooke & Co.

An Eastern paper writes that the Tich-
borne claimant is like a mermaid, and replies that
it is because he has nothing to stand upon, and
has a very shaky tail.

Miss Mabel Ordway, daughter of the Sergeant-at-
Arms of the United States House of Representa-
tives, was married at Warner, N. H., on the 23d
inst., to Colonel E. L. Whitford, of Concord.

A wealthy widow lady, of Richmond, Va., mem-
ber of a Protestant family, has entered a Catholic
convent in South Carolina and taken the black
veil. She was yet young, quite handsome, seem-
ingly happy in her domestic relations and well en-
dowed with this world's goods.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN B. BALDWIN.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30, 1873.
A special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch
announces the death of Mr. John B. Baldwin,
at Staunton, to-day. He underwent a surgical op-
eration to-day at the hands of Dr. Goulan, of
New York, that being the only hope of saving
his life. He died soon afterwards.

Mr. Baldwin was an inspector at the outbreak of the war, and
was afterwards Speaker of the Confederate House
of Representatives. After the war he was Speaker
of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and, in 1868,
came to New York to make a speech in the conserva-
tive nomination for Governor.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES CLEAR
AND CONTINUED COOL WEATHER, WITH LIGHT
FRESH WINDS, WILL PREVAIL.

For the lower lake region southwest and north-
west winds, lower temperature and generally
clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States gentle and fresh
northwest to northeast winds, partly cloudy
weather and rain on the coast and in Florida.

For the Gulf States of the Mississippi and
Tennessee, generally clear cool weather and light
to fresh northerly winds.

From Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper
lakes gentle and fresh north to northwest winds
and clear cold weather.

Frost will probably prevail on Wednesday night
over the northern portion of the Gulf States,
western portion of the South Atlantic States,
the Middle and New England States, and north-
west over the Lake region and Northwest.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in
the temperature for the past twenty-four hours
in comparison with the corresponding day of last
year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's
Park, Herald Building:—

1872.	1873.
3 A. M..... 55	3:30 P. M..... 71
6 A. M..... 54	6 A. M..... 65
9 A. M..... 55	9 A. M..... 62
12 M..... 55	12 P. M..... 60
Average temperature yesterday..... 55 1/2	Average temperature for corresponding days last year..... 65 1/2

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.
Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster,
is ordered to temporary duty at Boston, relieving
Lieutenant Montgomery, at that station. Second
Lieutenant G. S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, is or-
dered to relieve Major H. C. Hodges of his duties
in connection with national cemeteries at Ander-
sonville and Marietta, Ga.

NAVAL ORDERS.